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sale in March, 1678. He suggests that "un fait-divers 'galant' auquel Donneau de Visé consacre vingt-cinq pages de son périodique, a pu, sous sa forme réelle, frapper l'attention des auteurs de la P. de C., vers la fin de l'année 1677." To this theory I should oppose the fact that Mme de La Fayette worked indolently and slowly. The whole novel centers around this scene, which could scarcely have been added as an afterthought. We must then either push back the authors' knowledge of the lady's experience or renounce this explanation. It is usually assumed that the novel was begun several years before its publication. Prof. Baldensperger's third hypothesis is that the *Mercur* got hold of the forthcoming novel either through a "leak" or through the desire of Mme de La Fayette and La Rochefoucauld to prepare the public for the astonishing scene. The *Mercur* then would have printed a sort of résumé of the story as a real event.

Since at best hypotheses are necessary, I believe the one outlined above at least worthy of consideration. Dates would seem to bear me out.

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ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

1. OE. *earg*, 'inert; cowardly; bad, depraved,' *eargian*, 'be slothful, remiss; lose heart, be cowardly,' *earglic*, 'slothful; bad,' ON. *argr*, *ragr*, 'unmännlich, weiblich, zum Weib geworden,' MDu. *arch*, 'bad, mean; poor, of little value, of little consequence,' MLG. *arch*, *arich*, 'schlecht, böse, schlimm,' OHG. *arg*, *arag*, 'nichtswürdig, feige, geizig,' MHG. *arc*, 'arg, nichtswürdig, schlecht, böse; karg, geizig,' sb. 'Böses, Übel,' NHG. *arg*, 'nichtswürdig, schlecht, böseartig' have long been compared with Skt. *rgḥáyati*, 'bebt, zittert, rast,' Av. *ereghant-*, 'böse,' Gk. *ῥῥḥέομαι*, 'rege mich, tanze' (Fick III⁴, 19; Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*² p. 340). The development in meaning, however, seems nowhere clearly set forth. The base *ergh-* is probably an extension of *er-*, 'be active, be in motion' in Skt. *ar-*, 'erregen, in Bewegung setzen, sich bewegen, eilen,' *ár-van-*, *ár-vant-*, 'eilend; Renner,' Av. *aurva-*, 'schnell,' OS. *aru*, OE. *earu*, ON. *orr*, 'hurtig, bereit' (cp. Persson, *Stud.* p. 25).

The underlying meaning of Germ. **arga-* may be 'moving, yielding, giving in,' whence 'inert, inactive, slothful, remiss, of little consequence, poor.' Compare also ON. *arka*, 'limp, hobble,' Icel. *arka*, 'walk slowly,' Norw. d. *arra*, 'walk with difficulty or slowly,' Shetl. *ar*, *arel*, 'move about feebly,' Icel. *örta*, 'break very gently, as waves' (see Torp, *Nyn. Et. Ordbok*, p. 7). From 'moving, yielding, turning, swaying, departing' may also come 'bad, wicked, depraved.' For this development compare Goth. *ubils*, 'übel, schlecht, böse,' OE. *yfel*, 'bad, wicked; painful, miserable': Skt. *vápati*, 'wirft, streut,' OE. *wafian*, 'wave,' etc. (Wood, *MLN.* xvii, 7).

2. ON. *dæll*, 'gentle, familiar, forbearing, easy, affable,' *dæld*, 'gentleness,' Norw. d. *dæl*, 'affable, easy of approach,' Swed. d. *dül(l)*, 'agreeable, friendly, kindly disposed,' Germ. stem **ðēlia-*, may have meant primarily 'bending, inclining; gracious, kind, friendly': ON. *dalr*, 'bow,' *dalr*, *dæld*, 'dale,' OE. *dæl*, 'valley, gulf, abyss,' Goth. *dal*, 'Tal, Grube,' *dalap*, 'abwärts,' MLG. *dale*, 'nieder, herunter,' *dalen*, 'niederfallen, sinken,' MHG. *telle*, 'Schlucht,' *tole*, *tol*, 'Wasserstrom; Abzugsgraben; Kanal, Rinne; Erdgang, Mine,' Gk. *θόλος*, 'a round building with a conical roof, vaulted chamber,' *θάλαμος*, 'an inner room or chamber,' OBulg. *dolŭ*, 'Loch, Grube,' *dolŭ*, 'abwärts,' all of which may go back to the original signification 'bend, turn.'

3. OE. *dalc*, *dolc*, 'clasp, buckle, brooch, bracelet, fibula, splinter,' ON. *dālkr*, 'pin in the cloaks of the ancients' may have meant originally 'something bent, curved, round': ON. *dalr*, 'bow,' Goth. *dal*, ON. *dalr*, 'Tal, Grube,' Goth. *ib-dalja*, 'Abhang, Tal,' Gk. *θόλος*, 'a round building with a conical roof, vaulted chamber,' OBulg. *dolŭ*, 'Loch, Grube,' possibly also MHG. *tülle*, 'Wand oder Zaun von Brettern oder Palisaden, Pfahlwerk; Vorstadt (die ausserhalb der Mauer hinter Pfahlwerk liegt); Röhre, besonders die Röhre oder Zwinge, womit eine Eisenspitze am Schaft (des Pfeiles oder Speeres) befestigt wird; Art steifer Kragen.' See also No. 2.

For the meaning compare Skt. *kata-h*, *kaṭi-h*, *kaṭi*, 'Hüfte, *kaṭaka-h*, 'Reif, Armband; Bergabhang; Armee': Lith. *at-si-kōlti*, 'sich anlehnen,' *at-kalta*, 'Rückenlehne' (see Uhlenbeck, *Et. Wb.* p. 39); Skt. *tarkū-h*, 'Spindel,' OBulg. *trakŭ*, 'Band, Gurt,' OPruss. *tarkue*, 'Binderiemen,' Lat. *torquēs*, *torquis*, 'twisted collar or necklace; ring, wreath, chaplet': Lat. *torqueo*, 'twist, bend, wind, turn round' (Walde², p. 785).

4. OHG. *fasti, festi*. I have allowed a confusion of IE. **pāg-* and **pāk-* to enter into my discussion of these words in *MLN.* xxxii, 222. I wish to correct that at this place. I believe, however, that Germ. **faχst-* may have resulted from pre-Germ. **paġst-* (cp. ON. *þistill*, 'Distel' from Germ. *þiχst-*: Skt. *tiṭṭá-h*, 'scharf, bitter,' *tiṭmá-h*, 'spitzig, scharf,' *téjas*, 'Schärfe, Schneide') just as well as from **paġst-* (cp. ON. *lqstr*, 'Fehler, Gebrechen, Tadel': OHG. *lahan*, OE. *leahor*).

5. MLG. *harst*, 'Karst, Harke, Rechen,' LG. *harst*, 'Karst' probably do not go back directly to a Germ. **harsta-* as is inferred by Sütterlin's comparison (*IF.* xxix, 123) with Skt. *karsū-*, 'Furche, Graben,' *krsáti*, 'befurcht, pflügt.' It seems to me far more probable that *harst* is a comparatively recent formation, and I should prefer to look upon it as a blend coming from forms represented in MLG. *harke, herke*, 'Hacke (Rechen),' LG. *harke*, 'Rechen,' MDu. *harke*, Du. *hark*, 'rake' and MDu. *carst*, 'hak, houweel,' 'hoe, mattock, pick-ax,' OS. OHG., MHG. *karst*, NHG. *Karst*, 'zweizinkige Hacke' (see Kluge s. v. *Karst*.)

6. MHG. *hellec, hellic*, 'ermüdet, erschöpft, abgemattet,' *helle-gen*, 'hellec machen, durch Verfolgung ermüden, plagen, quälen, stören,' NHG. *hellig*, 'abgemattet, müde, abgezehrt, ganz ausgedörrt; leer oder blöde im Magen, hungrig und durstig,' MHG. *hel, -lles*, 'körperlich nicht kräftig, am Körper dünn, dürrtig,' NHG. dial. *hal, hāl*, 'abgemagert, mager, trocken, dürr, austrocknend,' Dan. dial. *hælm*, 'still, ruhig,' Dan. *helme*, 'aufhören' may have the start-meaning 'inclining, drooping,' whence 'tired, exhausted, worn out, withered, dried out,' and may be closely related to OS. *af-heldian*, 'zu Ende kommen,' OE. *heald*, 'bent down; inclined (to evil),' *hieldan*, 'bend, incline, bend down, bow,' MHG. *halt* 'zugeneigt, treu.'

7. Westf. *kinkel*, 'Streifen Fleisch und Speck, wie dergleichen von Schinken abfallen und zur Bereitung der Mettwürste verwendet werden; Speckwürfel in Blutwürsten; Doppelkinn, Unterkinn,' Hess. *kinken*, pl. 'die würfelförmigen Stücke Schmeer und Speck, welche ausser dem gehackten Fleisch in die Würste gefüllt werden,' Gött. (Schambach) *kinkel*, 'Fettwürfel, Speckwürfel, besonders in der Blutwurst,' Holst. *kinkel*, '(Würfel,) Stück' may have meant primarily 'coil, roll, lump, as of the flesh under the chin, the slices or rolls of meat that were used for sausage, etc.': EFr. *kinke*,

kink, *kinkel*, 'Schlinge, Verschlingung, Windung oder Ringel, Drehung, Verdrehung, Verwicklung,' MLG. *kinke*, 'eine (gewundene) Schnecke; die Windungen, Falten oder Augen, die ein Tau, Faden etc. von selbst schlägt,' Norw. d. *kink*, 'slight turning or twisting, as of the head; the twist in thread,' Shetl. *kink*, 'bending, twisting,' Germ. **kenk*-, 'turn, twist, bend.' Also here MDu. *conkel*, 'whirlpool, abyss,' *conkelen*, 'ineendraaien, dooreenslingeren,' 'entwine, interlace,' Gk. γόγγρος, 'protuberance on trees,' Lett. *gungis*, 'Auswuchs, Knorren,' Gk. γογγύλος, 'round.' Cf. Torp, *Nyn. Et. Ordbok*, p. 267.

8. MLG. *kunkel*, 'eine Art kleiner Schiffe,' MDu. *conkel*, 'name of a vessel': Germ. **kunk*-, 'bend, turn; bending, rounded, curved (ship)' in WFlem. *konkel(e)*, *konker(e)*, 'whirlpool, abyss; a deep place or hole in a brook or river; underground place, cavern, dark hole,' MDu. *conkel*, 'subterranean passage,' *conkel*, 'whirlpool, eddy,' *conkelen*, 'entwine, interlace,' further Norw. d. *kank*, 'kink or tangle in a rope, a thread; stubbornness, defiance,' Swed. d. *kanka sej*, 'become entangled, as yarn,' *kanka*, *kånka*, 'walk carelessly, go along from side to side,' ON. *kǫkkr* (**kanku*-), 'a lump, e. g. in badly stirred porridge, in the throat, and the like.' See No. 7.

Similar development in meaning is seen in Gk. κύμβη, 'Kahn, Becken, Ränzel, Kopf,' κύβος, 'Gefäß,' Skt. *kumbhā-h*, 'Topf, Krug,' Av. *xumbō*, 'Topf, Vertiefung': root **geu(b)*-, 'arch, bend' (see Walde s. v. *cūpa*).

9. Goth. *niuklahs*, 'νήπιος, neugeboren, klein,' *niuklahei*, 'Kleinmut.' The first part of the word may be compounded with **niwa*-, cp. Goth. *niujis*, 'new'; the second part may contain the stem **wak*- in Goth. *wakan*, 'wachen, wachsam sein,' ON. *vaka*, 'wachen, erwachen; zum Vorschein kommen, sich zeigen, sichtbar werden,' *vakr*, 'rege, munter, wach,' OE. *wacan*, '(awake;) be born; originate,' *wæcnan*, *-ian*, 'be born, have origin,' Lat. *vegeo*, 'stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion,' *vigeo*, 'be vigorous, thrive, flourish, be active,' Skt. *vāja-h*, 'Kraft, Schnelligkeit,' that is 'new-born, new-awakened, new-aroused,' Germ. **niwa*-(*wa*)*klaha*-(pre-Germ. **neuo-uoġ-lo-ko*-), in which the syllable *-wa-* (*-uo-*) was lost by dissimilation.

10. From 'crush, rub, pulverize' is frequently derived 'weak, soft, gentle, mild, pleasing': Skt. *mrdú-h*, 'weich, zart, mild,'

OBulg. *mladŭ*, 'jung, zart,' Lat. *mollis*, 'soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible,' Gk. *μαλακός*, 'soft, gentle, remiss,' OE. *melwe*, 'mel-low, soft': Skt. *márdati*, 'reibt, zerdrückt, reibt auf,' Goth. *gama-lwjan*, 'zermalmen, zerknirschen,' *malma*, 'Sand,' ON. *malmr*, 'Metall, Erz'; Skt. *táruna-h*, 'jung, zart,' Gk. *τέρην*, 'smooth, soft, delicate': Lat. *tero*, Gk. *τείρω*, 'rub, grind.'

In like manner OHG. *samfti*, *semfti*, 'sanft, facilis, placidus,' MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, *sanft*, 'leicht, bequem; weich, zart, sanft; sanftmütig, zahm, milde, willfährig, freundlich; wohlgefällig, angenehm,' *senfte*, 'Ruhe, ruhiges Leben, Gemächlichkeit; Annehmlichkeit,' MLG. *sachte*, *safte*, 'sanft, weich, milde, angenehm, leise, langsam, leicht,' MDu. *sachte*, *saft*, 'weak, mild, quiet, gentle, slow,' OE. *sēft(e)*, 'not accompanied with discomfort, easy, mild, comfortable; mild, gentle (person),' *sōft(e)*, 'quiet (sleep); luxurious, comfortable (bed); not stern, gentle,' NE. *soft*, 'sanft, weich, schwach, einfältig' may be compared with Gk. *ψαίω*, 'crush, grind,' *ψαφαρός*, 'friable, crumbling,' *ψάχω*, 'rub out,' *ψῶχος*, 'sand, dust,' *ψάματος*, *ἄματος*, ON. *sandr*, OHG. *sant*, 'sand,' Skt. *bhas-*, 'zermalmen, kauen' (see Walde, p. 667).

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THE VOWEL-CHANGE IN VAN, VON

The facility with which one may employ the ablaut-theory to explain the variant vocalism of any word is no doubt responsible for the tenacity with which that mode of explanation is adhered to. Some recent grammarians, e. g. Lasch, *Mittelniederdeutsche Grammatik* § 38 (Cf. Braune, *Ahd. Gramm.* § 25), do, however, entertain doubts as to the correctness of placing forms like *van*, *von*; *anti*, *enti*, *inte*, *unde*; *af*, *of*, under the rubric of ablaut. Others, e. g. Schatz, *Altbair. Gramm.* § 6, and Franck, *Altfränk. Gramm.* § 9, persist in the traditional view.

In my article on the conjunction *und* (*Hesperia*, Nr. 8, page 20 f.), I believe I have shown the untenableness of the ablaut-theory when applied to the various forms of the conjunction (*anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *unde*, etc.). What we have here is the gradual evolution